(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2172.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1788.

VIENNA, *May* 14.

WE learn by advices from the prince of Coburg, general of horſe, bearing date the 30th April, that the Turks belonging to the garriſon of Chotina, made two attacks on the poſts of Rohatin and Bojana Loſa, defended by a detached party of troops under command of that general. Major-general Schmerzing, who holds the command of Derbaſhiniz, having ſent off a diviſion of the regiment of Kevenhuller, to Bojana-Loſa, they were attacked between eight and nine in the morning of the 24th of April, by a party of 1500 Turks and Tartars, compoſed of horſe and foot. One diviſion of the corps inſtantly fell upon a picquet party of our infantry poſted with a piece of cannon in the front of Bojana Loſa; but a patrol party, compoſed of a lieutenant, a corporal, and twelve privates, on their march from Rohatin, under command of baron Kienmeyer, captain of a regiment of huſſars, joining our infantry, theſe two inconſiderable bodies forced the Turks to retreat. The captain's horſe was wounded, as were ſix of the privates of the huſſars. They had only one man killed and one wounded. Our party, to prevent their communication being cut off with the corps to which they belonged, retired with their piece of cannon.

The Turks afterwards ſeveral times attempted to ſurround us, but through the excellent manœuvres of Meſſrs. Klein and Borwitz, the inceſſant fire of our artillery, and the undaunted reſolution of our troops during a conteſt of three hours, the enemy were forced to retreat and give up the project they had formed to cut off all our diviſion.

We had 19 men killed and 72 wounded, among the laſt was captain Borwitz, who received two wounds. There remained only on the field of battle 8 Turks and 18 of their horſes, as they always carry off as many of the killed and wounded as poſſible. The bravery of our troops, commiſſioned officers, ſubalterns, and ſoldiers in general, is highly extolled by the prince of Coburg and major-general Schmerzing. The captains Klein, Borwitz, and the baron Keinmeyer, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this action.

One of the four companies of the regiment, poſted at Rohatin, under major-general Jordez, having been ſent under the command of captain O'Donovan, towards the redoubt of that place, was attacked on the 24th of April, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning, by a body of 400 Turks; but they made a reſolute defence for ſome time, both with their muſketry and artillery. Major Plank, of the ſame regiment, who was ſtationed at the grand poſt with three other companies, having heard the report of the cannon, diſpatched captain Portier with his company to ſuccour captain O'Donovan, and cover the flank of the redoubt of Rohatin, and ordered the two remaining companies under arms.

Two hours afterwards the enemy appeared with their whole force upon an aſcent oppoſite the redoubt of Rohatin, from whence their cavalry attacked ours with incredible fury; but major Plank having time to bring up the two pieces of artillery that had been placed at the redoubt, received the troops ſent to his relief, and, at the ſame time, commanding the whole valley, as his artillery was placed on an eminence, he attacked the enemy with ſuch vigour for an hour and a half, as forced them to retire in the greateſt diſorder. We loſt 37 men, among whom was the brave captain Portier. The number of the wounded is computed at 56. The Turks left upon the ſpot 39 men, ſeveral turbans and ſabres, a proof that many officers had fallen in the action. They had hidden many of their heads in hay ſtacks, and carried off many of their wounded in waggons.

The prince of Coburg received intelligence that the Turks themſelves rate their loſs upon this occaſion, at 700 men. Our officers and men gave the higheſt proofs of valour, in contending with ſuch ſuperior force.

LONDON, *May* 3.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, April 14.

"The terms of peace which Ruſſia offered to the Porte, could not poſſibly be acceded to, and were intended only to blind their own people and the reſt of Europe; for though the Turks are not rich, their treaſury is in infinitely better order than thoſe of their adverſaries. I was aſſured at Vienna that the Ruſſian army in particular, was in want of neceſſaries of every kind, and that money was ſo ſcarce, the archduke was prevented going to Tandade from the difficulty that would have attended his appearing as he wiſhed, and as he ought; there may be perhaps a little exaggeration in the account, but it is the opinion of many intelligent and well-informed perſons, that the allied empires cannot carry on a war for two years without a ſupply of caſh from ſome other powers, or the intervention of miracles in their favour.

"I will not pretend to ſay whether it is from the want of an intereſt in the cauſe, or the deſperate preſent mode of Turkiſh fighting, that the deſertions ſhould be attributed; but in the Auſtrian army they are become moſt alarmingly frequent and extenſive; the Germans are good ſoldiers, but they feel an awkwardneſs in the idea of engaging a ſet of deſperate fellows, who, as I mentioned in my laſt, neither give or require quarters."

The ſtates of Venice have publiſhed their formal refuſal to permit the Ruſſian fleet making uſe of their ports. It is dated in the Predagi (i. e. council or ſenate) on the firſt of March.

The preſent ſeat of bloodſhed between the Turks and Auſtrians lies towards Crim, or Little Tartary, to which the fortreſs Chocxim may be ſuppoſed the key. The Tartar Han or Chan, by ancient compact, is obliged to furniſh the grand ſeignior with one hundred thouſand men. The Chriſtian provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, which were made tributaries to the Turks in 1574, are alſo obliged to take the field under the Mahometan banner. The little republic of Raguſa, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, is alſo tributary to and obliged to aſſiſt the Turks. Georgia, Circaſſia and Mingrelia, are alſo tributaries. The grand ſeignior can command no other aids; but for want of an early junction of the Ruſſian and Auſtrian armies, the latter have the worſt of it as yet, even where the famous count Romanzow, in the laſt war, defeated the Ottomans.

May 25. A Pruſſian officer has invented a gun, which fires off 400 balls, one after another, with a view, no doubt, to extirpate the human race more ſpeedily——as his reward, it is hoped, the firſt fired off in earneſt may go through his head.

We can aſſure our readers, from authority, that a PRESS took place at Cadiz the 17th of April, when 6000 ſeamen were raiſed for the ſervice of the Spaniſh ſquadron, which ſailed the 22d of laſt month, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line, 10 frigates, 2 brigantines and 1 corvette, under the command of Don Joſeph Cordova.

Our advices further add, that the above ſquadron are now cruiſing off Cape St. Vincent, and will be reinforced very ſoon by eighteen ſail more, which are only waiting for men, and are to be commanded by Don Solano.

The court of Spain is determined to oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſian ſquadron into the Mediterranean, at the particular inſtigation of the prince of Auſturias, who is endeavouring to excite the king of Naples to co-operate with him.

It is certainly a very extraordinary circumſtance that the court of Madrid ſhould adopt the Engliſh unconſtitutional mode of impreſſing ſeamen into their ſervice, and plainly ſhews that hoſtilities will ſoon commence between that power and the Imperial forces.

June 16. The late tumults at the Hague aroſe from the ſervants of the French ambaſſador and the common people. The ſervants had put ſome Orange cockades in their hats before the arrival of their maſter, who ordered his men to take them out, and throw them into a ditch. This order they obeyed, and the people were ſo enraged, that they began a moſt furious attack on them, and in the ſcuffle one of the ſervants cut off a Dutchman's noſe. The conflict then grew ſo violent, that the burghers were alarmed, and the military commanded to interpoſe, which they did, and ſoon terminated the contention, though not without ſome difficulty.

June 18. Yeſterday morning ſome diſpatches were received from Gibraltar. The garriſon was remarkably healthy on the 29th ult. at which time they were in hopes that the diſpute with the emperor of Morocco would ſhortly be in a train of accommodation; and that they would be ſupplied with proviſions from Barbary.

The Imperial Joſeph has been at the camp before Belgrade, where, after witneſſing three different attacks of the Turks upon his army, twice by general cannonades, in which upwards of 2000 diſcharges were made, and once a reſolute ſally from the garriſon, thought proper, on the 23d of May, to quit his ſituation, and paſs the Save with a diviſion from the grand army, to the amount of 70,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Naples, March 15.

"A few days ſince an occurrence took place in this city, ſhocking to human nature, though it happily had not its full effect. A young man of quality being violently enamoured of a girl of inferior rank, determined to marry her. The marquis of —— took meaſures to prevent ſo diſadvantageous an alliance, which ſo irritated the ſon, that he took the horrid reſolution of depriving the author of his exiſtence of life, and for that purpoſe bribed a ſervant to put ſome poiſon into a bottle of the wine which the marquis was accuſtomed to drink. Upon taking a glaſs of the wine the marquis, and a friend who was at dinner with him, obſerved that it had a very particular taſte; and a phyſician being ſent for, he found it to be impregnated with poiſon.—Medicines for counteracting the poiſon were adminiſtered with ſucceſs; but the precipitate flight of the youth convinced the unhappy father of a truth more painful than the effects of the poiſon."

June 21. A ſingular inſtance of longevity in one family is recorded in a Pariſian regiſter of the year 1786—Philip Herbelot, a ſadler of Paris, died at the age of 124, his father at 113, and his grandfather at 112.

Extract of a letter from the Imperial army, encamped near Semlin, May 17.

"The operations of the main army, owing to the inactivity of the Ruſſians, are not yet commenced, and only ſome little ſkirmiſhes have taken place; the garriſon of Belgrade muſt be well provided with ammunition, as they generally fire 500 balls daily from their batteries againſt our works on the other ſide the Save, but without doing us any material damage. They are good markſmen with their ſmall arms; they fire ſlow but ſure, and no one is ſafe at 500 yards diſtant. The perſonal bravery of the Turks is very great, and carries them often to ſuch lengths as even to aſtoniſh our regular troops. As a proof of this, a ſmall body of Turks being determined to take four three pounders placed upon the dyke of Beſchania, advanced boldly up to them, and though the fire from them killed near half of this little party, the reſt in the moſt undaunted manner advanced, and abſolutely carried off the cannon; there were ſome 26 pounders near the others, but theſe they could not ſo eaſily move; our men were, however, obliged to diſpute the matter with them with fixed bayonets. Regular troops would not have ventured upon ſuch an enterpriſe.

"The Turkiſh honour may alſo be relied upon, for at the taking of Sabacz 30 Turks were, by the articles of capitulation, permitted to conduct their wives, children, and effects to Zwornick, upon promiſing to return themſelves as priſoners, which they every one moſt faithfully did. Sabacz is ſtrongly garriſoned, and we have increaſed the works.

"Every thing is preparing to attack Belgrade in form, which will be an important poſſeſſion for us, and the ſeaſon is advancing ſo faſt, that if we do not attack it ſoon, the Turkiſh army will be able to ſuccour the place.

"Every thing will go well if we can keep our men healthy; hitherto we are pretty well off in that reſpect, as there are not above 3000 ſick in the whole army."

Diſpatches received in town yeſterday contain the moſt poſitive advices, that an immediate declaration of war will take place on the part of Sweden againſt the empreſs of Ruſſia.

The immediate object of his Swediſh majeſty is, firſt, to recover the very valuable province of Finland, formerly belonging to the crown of Sweden; and ſecondly, ſhould he ſucceed in this endeavour, to enter the province of Livonia, on the oppoſite ſhore, one of the moſt productive territories throughout Europe.

The king takes the field in perſon. There is an army of near 50,000 men in Finland, well provided in every reſpect, and the troops eager for conqueſts.

No poſitive advices are yet received of the ſailing of the Swediſh fleet. It conſiſts of 13 ſail of the line and 6 frigates, ready to put to ſea at a moment's warning.

This armament has, ſo far intimidated the empreſs, that it is moſt probable ſhe will not attempt the ſailing of her fleet this year, but it cannot be yet poſitively known. By the laſt advices from Dantzic, ſo late as the 31ſt of May, agents were arrived there for the ſupply of the Ruſſian fleet on its paſſage down the Baltic. If it ſhould ſail, an engagement between the two fleets is certain.

In addition to this we are well authoriſed to believe that the war will not ſtop here. Moſt probably Denmark may become a party to the aſſiſtance of Sweden. A very unuſual cordiality at preſent ſubſiſts between theſe two courts.

The Danes are arming a ſquadron of men of war, which will conſiſt of the Juſtice of 74 guns; the Northern Lion of 70; the Leviſa Auguſta of 64; and the Wilhelmina of 60 guns. They are to be commanded by captains Boarcing, Ramſhart Winterfelt Claus, T—der and Falling.

A treaty of defenſive alliance has been ſome time negotiating between Sir James Harris, on the part

of Great Britain, and the baron Alvensleben, on the part of Prussia, which was finally concluded and signed by each party at Loo on the 13th instant, and a messenger arrived with it on Thursday last, at the marquis of Carmarthen's office.

The insulting manifesto from the emperor of Morocco, cannot either provoke fear or serious censure. It carries absurdity in the very face of it; and as a proper force will be stationed in the Mediterranean to protect our fleet, as well as to avenge actual insult by his boats, he may probably soon be willing to enter into the usual terms of peace. Our being on the best terms with the Algerine states, and the enmity they bear to the empire of Morocco, are circumstances not a little in our favour.

The politics of some of the great powers of Europe, at this moment, are truly inexplicable. *Sweden*, without remonstrating against the great naval expedition fitting out by Russia, and without having any *apparent* cause for either making or apprehending an attack, is arming with all possible dispatch a squadron of eleven sail of the line and several frigates.

Spain is actually in a state of preparation for a naval war. Her professions of friendship and good will to this country, enabled her to carry on her armaments without interruption. The late orders of the Spanish ministry to the commandants of the different ports in Spain, to receive in a friendly manner such Russian ships of war as may put into them, shew that the arms of Spain are not likely to be directed against the empress of Russia. The size and number of ships either actually sent to sea by the Catholic king, or in readiness for it, (we understand there are at least twenty of the line) shew they are not intended to act against the xebecks and frigates of the Barbary states. The connexion between France and Spain is such, that we cannot for a moment entertain an idea, that the latter is likely to be hostile to the former. For what purpose then can Spain, whose finances afford no surplus, or exuberance of resources, have put herself to the heavy expence of fitting out, and maintaining so very considerable a squadron.

England, the leading principle of whose government at present is œconomy, is also arming and preparing a squadron of large ships for sea. Whilst all the southern powers of Europe are professing peace and good will to each other, why are preparations carrying on, which so strongly indicate the prospect of war? Time alone can tell: To time, therefore, we shall leave the task of clearing up the (at present mysterious) conduct of the great potentates of Europe not actually at war.

The warlike preparations of the Swedes at this period have puzzled politicians in general, and excited various conjectures; but the idea now prevalent on that subject is, that they conceive the present a good time for recovering from the Russians what they themselves were deprived of by the immortal Czar Peter. It is whispered that there is a secret alliance between Sweden and the Danes, and that the purpose of this political connexion is hostile to the imperial Catharine.

The last letters from Petersburgh assure us, that there is a prospect of the treaty of commerce being decided between England and Russia.

N E W-Y O R K, *August* 13.

Several reports have lately circulated respecting an attack said to have been made on a party of the troops stationed in the territory north-west of the Ohio. The best information we can collect, is from a gentleman just arrived from the Muskingum, who says that a party of the Chippawas, about 20, had been some time loitering about the camp, where the stores were collected for the general treaty, under the guard of a corporal and ten men; that taking advantage of this small party, they in the night made an attack and killed two centinels, wounded a third, supposed mortally, and scalped a mulatto man; that being fired upon by the remainder of the guard, they retreated, without doing any further damage, or effecting their design, which was to plunder the stores. Upon this outrage being committed, the Delawares, a very friendly tribe, not only gave proofs of their disapprobation of the measure by words, but actually seized six of the principal Indians who had been guilty of this attack, and delivered them into the hands of our troops; and that they were safely conducted to Fort Harmar, where our informant saw them in irons.

The stores have since been removed to a place of greater security, and the treaty is now expected to be held at Fort Harmar.

Notwithstanding this accident, (for so it is viewed in the western country) it is expected that there will be a full meeting of the Indians at the treaty; from which great advantages will accrue, as the natives in general seem well disposed to cultivate harmony and a good understanding with our settlers in that quarter.

Extract of a letter from capt. P. Freeman, of the schooner Columbia, dated Norfolk, Virginia, July 29, 1788.

"SIR,

"I had the misfortune to have my vessel dismasted, cargo shifted, and almost every thing washed overboard, in a violent hurricane on Wednesday the 23d inst. The schooner was three times on her beam ends, and in this distressing situation had all my people carried overboard except one. They were all fortunate enough, however, to get on board again, except captain Cannon, and a Mr. Stellwill, both of whom were unfortunately drowned. On Friday the 25th, I fell in with the ship Betsey, capt. Bell, of Canotucky, who towed me into Hampton road. Immensity of damage is done in these parts. The bay full of wrecked vessels, and nothing but disaster and destruction to be seen. Your's, &c."

Aug. 15. On or about the 7th of March last, Mr. James Barrit of Fredericksburg, in Dutchess county, with six of his children, were bit by a small puppy belonging to Mr. Barrit. They supposed the crossness of the dog was owing to the children pestering him; he, however, killed him, previous to which he had bit a cat, which soon run mad—this gave them some alarm: The bites, however, had no apparent effect on either of them until the 27th of July last, at which time one of the children, a lad in the 11th year of his age, who was bit the worst, was taken with exquisite pain in the knee and leg which had been bit; from thence communicating into all parts of the body, and more especially the head, which was much swelled. On the 28th he appeared stupid and senseless—on the 29th he was in great distress, and at times bereaved of his senses—on the thirtieth he was at times raving, running about the house, at others sensible, and would beg for water, but could not drink. Thus he remained in the utmost distress imaginable, until the morning of the thirty-first, when he expired, leaving his relatives to lament the loss, under fearful apprehensions of soon sharing the same fate.

Aug. 16. The following remarkable and affecting account is received from l'Orient in France:—The ship Contrivance sailed from Corke the 30th January last, for l'Orient, in company with a small brig bound for Bourdeaux; the latter commanded by captain Topper, the former by his son. After going out of port they separated, each proceeding on his proper course. The Contrivance, after being four days at sea, discovered a leak, and was forced by a gale of wind among the rocks of Ponnemare, fifteen leagues from l'Orient. For 24 hours she was the sport of the waves, and driven sometimes on one, sometimes on another of the rocks, with which it was surrounded. The crew spent with fatigue, were unable to work the pump; and overpowered by the water, waited in despair for the moment when the ship would go to the bottom, when a small vessel appeared at some distance, and sent their long-boat to their assistance. Scarcely had they got these unfortunate people into the boat, when the Contrivance sunk and disappeared. But what was the surprise and joy of the captain, when he discovered that his deliverer was his own father, whom he had parted with some days before, and whom the same contrary winds had forced towards l'Orient.

C A R L I S L E, *August* 6.

Notwithstanding the repeated assertions of the Indians, of their disposition for peace, in the many treaties we have indulged them with, we find that they still continue their outrages on the persons and property of the settlers in the western country, as well as on the traders; some of whom they lately plundered and murdered, appearing in all the garb of war, and retreating with their booty to their nations with all the shew of peace; however, there have been six of them brought in as prisoners by our people, assisted by some well disposed Delawares; these had plunder along with them, and some of the apparel of the murdered, which evidently proves them to be the perpetrators.

It is currently reported through several channels, that the people of Kentucky have applied by petition to the king of Spain for his protection in the government of that country, as congress, they say, will not or cannot afford them such accommodation as to them appears satisfactory; added to this, that by being annexed to the Spanish government, they are in expectation of enjoying the free navigation of the Mississippi, which is the only and most likely means of establishing them a great and happy people.

The late crop in this country, which is generally deemed a bounteous one (notwithstanding all the difficulties through which it struggled) will be granted to us with very little advantage, if a spirit of œconomy and industry is not more generally diffused. Every farmer is called upon as a friend to his country and to his own happiness, to encourage spinning of yarn and wool in his family, and to prepare linen and woollen cloth sufficient for his own consumption.

The great quantity of flax raised this year offers a fair prospect of the increased manufacture of linen cloth. Many reputable farmers, it is said, are employing their families in useful industry. The change made these last six months, as to general habit of domestic exertion, excites the hope, that our distresses and total want of a circulating medium, are almost brought to a period.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Luzerne county, to his friend in this city, dated Wilksbarre, July 29.

"Colonel Pickering was released by the banditti who took him prisoner—being continually harrassed by parties who were after them, and receiving no support from any quarter, was the cause of releasing the colonel. He arrived here the evening of the 16th instant, in as good a condition as could have been expected. The parties who were out took four of the wild boys prisoners: two are gone to Easton gaol, and two are confined here—together with several suspected persons.

"When the proclamation arrived here, new life was given to the young gentlemen who had been out before; they set out again, and this morning a few of the party brought in Joseph Dudley prisoner; he is wounded through the body, and in all probability it will prove mortal. One other, Abbot, is wounded, he fell, but the party did not get him. They fell in with them at the plain called Wysacks, about 75 miles from hence up the river.

"One William Carney, of the wild party, has delivered himself up to a justice of the peace of this county. Dudley is since dead of his wound."

Aug. 15. A correspondent says, that two Jews, one of whom is a person of distinction, have lately come to this city from Jamaica, and who have not long ago been at Hebron, which is about 30 miles from Jerusalem, and which is their usual place of residence. Their object is to collect subscriptions for some of their brethren who have been enslaved by the Turks for not producing a certain tribute at an appointed time. There are some who remember, that upon the failure of the payment of this tribute, the Jews at Hebron were once seized upon as slaves by their cruel and insulting oppressors the Turks. It would be a laudable instance of generosity and magnanimity in the Christians to contribute according to their ability, as well as the Jews, for the purpose of relieving the oppressed. It has been said, that mercy is twice blest; that it blesses those who receive and those who give.

Account of the works now carrying on at Cherbourg, to make an haven for ships of war.

In the open sea, above a league from town, and within half a mile west of a rock called l'Isle Peles, a pier is begun, with a design of conducting it to the shore, somewhat beyond Point-Hommer, about two miles westward of Cherbourg. In order to this, a strong frame of timber work, of the shape of a truncated cone, having been constructed on the beach, was buoyed out, and sunk in a depth of water, which at lowest ebb is 35 feet, and where the tide rises near 20 feet. The diameter of this cone at bottom is about 60 yards, its height 70 feet; and the area on its top large enough to receive a battery of cannon, with which it is hereafter to be fortified. Its solid contents are 2500 French toises, which in our measure (allowing the French foot to be to the English as 144 to 135) will amount to 24,250 cubic yards nearly. Several other cones of equal dimensions are sunk at convenient distances from each other, forming the line of the pier; their number when complete, it is said, will be forty. As soon as any one of these is carried to its place, it is filled with stones, which are dug from Mount Rouille and other rocks near the coast, and brought on horses to the shore; whence they are conveyed to the cones in vessels of 40, 50, or 80 tuns burthen. In like manner, but with greater labour and expence, the spaces between the cones are filled up with stones thrown loosely into the sea, till the heap is raised above the water. On this mass, as on a foundation, a wall of masonry work is to be erected. The length of the whole is near five miles. On l'Isle Peles and Point-Hommer, before mentioned, fortifications are constructed, bomb-proof, to defend the haven and pier. It is the opinion of some persons, that this stupendous mole may be injured or destroyed by what is called a ground-sea, i. e. a sea when the waters are agitated to the bottom; and this sometimes happens, when a strong wind, after having put the waves in motion, suddenly shifts to the opposite quarter.

A U G U S T A, *June* 28.

G E O R G I A.

By the honourable George Handley, Esq; captain general, governor and commander in chief in and over the said state.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Creek Indians have, by the agent from the commissioners, signified a pacific disposition, and desired to treat with the superintendent for the southern department, and the commissioners; in consequence whereof the executive have appointed a time and place for holding the said treaty: and whereas sundry other weighty and important matters require the immediate attention of the legislature of the said state, I have therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the honourable the executive council, thought fit to issue this my proclamation, requiring the legislature to convene at Augusta, on Tuesday the 22d day of July next, to proceed to the dispatch of public business.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said state, at Augusta, the seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and of our sovereignty and independence the twelfth.

GEORGE HANDLEY.

By his honour's command,

J. MILTON, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

CHARLESTON, *August* 2.

The empress of Russia, it is said, is so offended with the British court for refusing to assist her in the war against the Turks, that her fleet is ordered north about in the Mediterranean.

The treaty concluded between the United States of America appears to be of more consequence than has been generally understood.—It appears by the British prints, that the emperor has made a demand on the nation of a present of gun-powder amounting in value to about 40,000l. which it is expected will be sent.

The minister stated to the house of commons that the quantity of cod fish taken on the banks of Newfoundland had been nearly doubled in the course of a few years, owing to the great demand for fish in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Gibraltar says, "You may depend on it as a certain fact, that a Spanish squadron of 3 sail of the line, besides frigates, &c. sailed from Cadiz on the fifth of April, their destination unknown, nor was it imagined they had a fourth of that number ready for sea."

A letter from North-Carolina, dated July 7, says, "The late governor Sevier entered the Great Hightassie Cherokee-town early last month, and killed 25 young warriors, burned a number in a town house, without the loss of a man, horse or gun."

PETERSBURG, *July* 31.

Information having been communicated to the executive of Georgia, that the Creek Indians were much disposed to enter into a permanent treaty of friendship and alliance with the United States, a conference was held by the governor of that state, on the 13th ultimo, with the honourable Richard Wynn, superintendent of Indian affairs, for the southern department, on the subject of appointing a time and place for holding the said treaty when it was unanimously agreed that the said treaty should be held on Monday the 15th day of September next, at Mr. Larkin Cleveland's, on Tugola river, in the county of Franklin.—This communication we hope will bring about a friendly intercourse with our neighbours to the westward, who have lately been very troublesome in that quarter.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 28.

"On the 20th of this month died, of a deep decline, at Mrs. Dent's, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, Mrs. HENRIETTA BEANS, wife of colonel John H. Beans. She endured her disease, with a fortitude and resolution, which could not have been expected from one of her years; and was a signal example, that the greatest advantage one person can have above another in this life, arises from the temper and disposition of the mind; that temper which softens every care, and improves every virtue. Her courtesy which distinguished her demeanour sprang not so much from studied politeness, as from a mild and gentle heart. She possessed many amiable qualities and social virtues, which commanded lasting esteem; and is very deservedly lamented."

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have been well informed that John Calahan, late of Queen-Anne's county, was, on the fifth of this instant, August, murdered—And whereas I have good reason to believe the above murder was committed by a certain Edward Aldridge, alias Leg, who made his escape from Queen-Anne's county gaol a few days before the murder was perpetrated, and was lurking in the neighbourhood until the night of Calahan's decease; he then stole a small bay horse and departed. He was committed to the said gaol on suspicion of having released George Robinson and John Davenport, from Talbot county gaol, some time last spring. The said Aldridge was frequently heard to threaten the life of Calahan, if ever he got out of gaol, for his activity in having him apprehended. The said Aldridge is a dark mulatto, between thirty and forty years of age, near six feet high, well set, strong and active; he has a bushy head, and a remarkable scar on his thigh, occasioned by a burn.—For bringing to justice therefore, the perpetrator or perpetrators of this villainy, I have thought proper to publish this my proclamation, hereby offering a reward of thirty-seven pounds ten shillings current money of Maryland, for apprehending and securing the said Edward Aldridge, alias Leg, or any person or persons who, in anywise, assisted in the commission of the said crime, to be paid on conviction.

Given at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

1 GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Charles county, August 26, 1788.

NOTICE.

BEING very desirous to pay the debts and settle the estate of the late Thomas Stone, Esq; we give notice, that we shall proceed, by legal means, to compel payment of the debts due to the said estate. tf

1 M. J. STONE, } Executors of the will of
G. R. BORWN } T. Stone, Esq; deceased.

Prince George's county, August 18, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscribers to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to ascertain and establish the boundaries and mark the lines of a tract of land called the West End of Edelen's Hogpen Enlarged, in the county aforesaid, agreeable to a late act of assembly. 4w

1 HENRY E. DYER,
GEORGE DYER.

To be sold, by public sale, by the subscribers, on Saturday, the 20th of September next (if fair) if not, on Monday the 22d,

PART of a tract of land known by the name of Jerico, now in the possession of Jacob Waters, containing one hundred and ninety-two acres; this land lies in Prince-George's county, about five miles from Snowden's iron-works, and twelve from Queen Anne, adjoining William Water's mills; there are two settlements; the improvement on one is a dwelling house twenty by sixteen; on the other are three small houses, with a good apple orchard, and other fruit-trees; there is on this land about thirty acres of meadow very easy to be cleared; also about fifty acres of pocosson, filled with the best of timber, and a sufficiency of upland timber to support the plantation.

There will be three different payments, one on the first day of November next, which is to contain one third part of the purchase money, second payment in September, 1789, and the third payment in September, 1790. Bonds with interest on approved security will also be accepted.

JACOB WATERS,
August 12, 1788. THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOSEPH OWEN,
100 ZACHARIAH MILLS,
CHARITY WATERS,
RICHARD DONALDSON.

N. B. All those to whom the estate of Samuel Waters, deceased, may be indebted, are desired to send in their accounts against the day of sale. ws

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August 15, 1788.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 15th day of September next, agreeable to a deed given by George Snell, of Montgomery county, to the subscriber, in consequence of being security for said Snell to Usher and Donaldson, in Baltimore town,

THREE hundred and eighteen acres of LAND, the title in which is only for said Snell's life; will likewise, on the same day, be sold, on the premises, thirteen slaves, consisting of men, women and children. The whole of the above property to be sold for cash only.

100 JOHN BURGESS, sen.

THE subscriber being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of the state of Maryland trustee in behalf of the creditors of Alexander Ogg, of Calvert county, once more requests all those indebted to the said Ogg on bond, note or otherwise, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said Ogg, are desired to produce the same properly attested, on or before the fourteenth day of October next. On said day will be sold, at public sale, at Hunting town, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the real and personal estate of the said Ogg, consisting of one lot, and the valuable improvements thereon, where the said Ogg now resides, which is an excellent stand for either the merchant or tavern keeper, having a well finished dwelling house, 28 feet by 20, two rooms above and two below, with a cellar under the whole, lately walled in, likewise a kitchen joining the dwelling house, and several out houses; also a compleat store house joining the dwelling house, the same dimensions as the dwelling house, with a good store room and compting room, and two rooms above; also one other lot, nearly adjoining, with a framed stable thereon, sufficient for twelve horses; likewise six acres meadow ground, horses, cattle, household and kitchen furniture, one negro man, and one negro woman, &c. The above property is to be sold upon the following terms, to wit: one half of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, to be paid in one year from the day of sale, and the other half of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, to be paid in two years from the day of sale. Bonds, with good security, must be given by the the purchasers. The real property will be conveyed to the purchasers upon full payment of the purchase money, and interest.

6w
August 22, 1788. 1 JOHN WOOLF, Trustee.

Notice to Subscribers.

THE Laws of Maryland, from 1763 to 1784, directed to be printed by the general assembly, under the direction of Alexander Contee Hanson, Esquire, have been lodged in the different counties, for the subscribers, a considerable time, of which due information has been given.—I am, therefore, under the necessity of informing those who have not yet taken their books, that unless they apply for them in one month from this date, warrants will be issued against them, without respect, to compel a compliance with their contracts, the binding force of which has been tried before a magistrate, and after a full hearing, and impartial consideration, judgment has been given in my favour.

Aug. 21, 1788. 2 FREDERICK GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for, over the course near Annapolis, on Thursday, the 30th day of October next, agreeable to the rules established by the said club, with this alteration only, that any person, not a member of the club, may start his horse, mare or gelding, for the purse, on paying one shilling in the pound entrance, and be entitled to the purse should his horse win.

Those members of the club, who have not paid up their subscriptions fully, are requested to pay their respective balances to Mr. George Mann, at any time before the race, who is empowered to receive the same.

The members of the club are requested to meet at Mr. George Mann's, at 9 o'clock the morning of the race. 2

THERE is at the plantation of John Burgoo, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, supposed to be twelve years old, has no perceivable brand, and is a little hip shotten. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

May 9, 1788.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This seat is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 2500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day, a tract of land, laying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works, containing 3300 acres.

And on Friday, the 12th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 603 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 12000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudon court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 160 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catoctin mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Tankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keeptriste furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keeptriste.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.—The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.——We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

15 JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

The sale at Leesburg is mentioned in the above advertisement to be on the 15th of September next, being Loudon court day; the court day happens on the 8th of September, the sale, however, is to be on the 15th. For the lands advertised to be sold on Friday the 19th of September next, at Keeptriste, the same times of payment will be allowed as is mentioned in the said advertisement for the Occoquan works and the lands contiguous thereto. 3

Annapolis, August 8, 1788.

VACHEL YATES,
STAY-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has removed to Prince-George's-street next door to Dr. Murray's, in this city, where he carries on his business as usual. 3X 3w

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WILLIAM CATON,
HAIR-DRESSER,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he carries on the above business in all its different branches, in the house next below the Printing-Office, and flatters himself, that his application and attention to the duties of his profession will merit the countenance and encouragement of the public, whose favours he most respectfully solicits. 3X

August 5, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Nottingham, in Prince-George's county, on the 29th of last month, a negro woman named POLL, about twenty-five years of age, she is something under the common size, has a dark spot in the white of one of her eyes, a scar in each cheek, and is about three or four months gone with child; had on and took with her two osnabrig shifts, one white ditto, a new osnabrig jacket and petticoat, a half worn Russia sheeting ditto, a checked swanskin ditto, a new pompadour ground calico habit, a new coarse lawn apron and handkerchief; it is probable that she may endeavour to harbour in Annapolis or Baltimore town. Whoever brings home the said servant, if taken out of the county, shall have three pounds reward, paid by 1w

3X CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, *May* 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,

RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,——

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner or settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and cloathing departments.

13 CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels. 33

Forty Silver Dollars, or *Five Half Joes Reward*,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland. 30

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

Charles county, July 8, 1788.

To be rented, for the term of three years, from the 20th of December next,

A VERY valuable tract of land, containing about 600 acres, situated on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; the improvements are a good dwelling-house, 38 by 28 feet, a good kitchen, two tobacco houses, and a variety of other out-houses too tedious to mention; the land is rich, produces good crops of Indian corn and tobacco, and is allowed to be preferable to any in the neighbourhood of Port-Tobacco for grazing. Any person inclinable to rent said plantation, will have an opportunity of being supplied on the premises, with what Indian corn and fodder he may want for the ensuing year, and also, if he should choose, with negroes sufficient to cultivate the land. Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber, now residing on the said plantation. tf

C. B. CAUSIN.

7X

For sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the fifth day of next September,

FIFTY-FOUR lots in the town of Newport, situate on Patowmack river, in Prince-William county, and at the mouth of Quantico creek; about three miles below Dumfries. Most of the lots lay either upon the river or creek, the streets extending at right angles from the one to the other, the harbour is equal to any upon the river, and the banks sufficiently high for making wharves for ships of almost any burden to lay along side; at present ships that carry five hundred hogsheads of tobacco may load safely within twice their length of the shore. It is probable a few years experience will prove, that the situation of this place for trade is equal to any upon the river, being the nearest navigation for vessels of any considerable burden to a very extensive and fertile country. Six thousand hogsheads of tobacco have been taken at Dumfries the present inspection. The grain trade, if carried on to any advantage from this part of the country, must be from the mouth of the creek, as at present it can be navigated but by very small craft, and is daily growing worse. Bonds with approved security will be taken for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in twelve months, and carrying interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid. The remainder to be paid in hand.

CUTHBERT BULLET.

Prince William, July 23, 1788. 4X 4w

COMMITTED to my custody, negro WILLIAM ALLWELL, alias JEM, a lusty young fellow, says he is a free man, and that he served his time, part with colonel Thurston, and the other part with his son Robert Thurston of Gloucester county, in Virginia. His owner or owners, if any, are desired to take him away in two months from the date hereof, or he will be sold for his fees.

4 DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

Anne-Arundel county, August 5, 1788.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT,

and the

KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the Island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom—The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken away, as no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

17X JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

14 THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

SUNDRY inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, propose petitioning the next general assembly for the formation of a new county, from parts of said counties which are remote from the courts thereof. w 8 6

PICKLED HERRINGS,

Of the First Quality,

To be Sold, by

13 JOHN RANDALL.

Charles county, August 4, 1788.

WHEREAS some malicious and evil disposed persons have maliciously, scandalously, and distabolically, to the great prejudice of me, the subscriber, propagated sundry falsehoods respecting my conduct as collector of the taxes, particularly, that my being in arrears to the state was caused by my converting the public money to my own use, in making large purchases, and improving the same, in the town of Dumfries, in Virginia. In contradiction whereof, I refer the candid reader to the following certificate, under the hand and seal of the clerk of the court where it is said the purchase was made; the original of which I have in my possession, for the inspection of those who may choose to see it, and in the following words, to wit:

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA,
Prince William county, ff.

I Robert Graham, clerk of the court of said county, do hereby certify, that Charles Mankin has no conveyance for any lands, lots, or other estate, recorded in this county within ten years past. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said county, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the thirteenth year of the commonwealth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Blush, when this you see, of those assertions, those false insinuations, if not lost to all sensibility of humanity. Lay your hand on your heart, and consider the cruelty of the diabolical scheme you have taken, to ruin and blast the reputation of him, who calls God to witness, never inclined to injure you.

2 CHARLES MANKIN.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, August 20, 1788.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and her old customers in particular, that she continues to keep a lodging and boarding house, in Cornhill-street, for the accommodation of gentlemen; and returns her sincere thanks to her old friends for their patronage, and flatters herself, from her affidiuty and attention, to merit their approbation.

SUSANNA BREWER.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Brewer, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who may have any claims against the same, are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be settled, by

2 SUSANNA BREWER, admx.

August 20, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber, to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to ascertain the boundaries and mark the lines of a tract of land called SCANTLY, agreeable to a late act of assembly.

2 JOHN CHEW.

Wants employment,

A YOUNG man who has been regularly bred to the mercantile business, is a good accomptant, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to John Gwinn, Esq; Annapolis, or to Messrs. Nich. and Val. Peers, merchants, Port-Tobacco. 6

To be sold at public sale, if not sold at private sale, on the 27th September next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PLANTATION very beautifully situated on the mouth of the south side of Magothy river, by patent containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, whereon is a good dwelling-house, with a stack of chimnies, kitchen, corn-house and other convenient out-houses, a very good apple orchard. The soil is good, and well adapted to Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats or tobacco—Possession will be given after the 5th of November next.

7w 4 JOHN MERRIKEN.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named NACE, about twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any gaol so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

14X SAMUEL ABELL, *Younger.*

August 23, 1788.

COMMITTED to my custody, a young man by the name of REUBEN MOORE, on suspicion of horse-stealing, who had in his possession two mares, one a roan about fourteen hands and an half high, about four years old, which he acknowledges to be the property of John Baptist Medley, of Montgomery county; the other a small black mare, about six years old, branded on the near buttock, but so obscure that it cannot be made out, she is about thirteen hands and an half high, shod before, and has a sore back. Whoever own either of the mares are desired to apply, prove property and pay charges, to

DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. 3

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*